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As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and unapproachable.

The regular permanent family,

circulation of The Evening Star

in Washington is more than

THE PATENT OFFICE

Report of the Commissioner Sent to Congress.

MORE APPLICATIONS THAN EVER

Efficient Examiners Leaving the Service.

LARGER SALARIES NEEDED

The annual report of the commissioner of patents for the calendar year 1897 was laid before Congress yesterday. It is dated January 31 and was prepared by Assistant Commissioner A. P. Greeley, who was acting commissioner for several months preceding the death of the late Commissioner Butterworth. In 1897 there were received 45,661 applications for patents. and in addition a large number of applications for designs, trade marks, etc. Patents granted numbered 23,729, including designs; 65 patents were reissued, 1,671 trade marks registered and 14 labels and 16 prints. The number of patents that exwere \$1,122,843, the receipts over expenditures, \$252,798. The total balance to the credit of the patent office in the treasury of the United States January 1, 1898, was \$4,971,438.

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state—1 to every 786 inhabitants. Next in order are the following: Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York.

To residents of England 706 patents were issued; to residents of Germany, 554; Canada, 286, and France, 222.

More Applications Than Ever.

The number of applications received for examination during the year was greater than for any other in the history of the office, yet the report says there was no ircrease in the facilities or force for doing the work. Applications awaiting action December 28 last numbered 11,382, due to the inadequacy of the office force. For the 10 years beginning in 1840 the average number of applications was 1,186, and for the 8 years beginning with 1890 it has grown to 41,479 per year.

The report layer week traces as the second of the

The report lays much stress on the recommendations for an increase of salaries to those who have to with the examination of applications for patents. In this connection the assistant commissioner

During the period of business depres but with returning prosperity many of the most efficient examiners have either al-ready left the office to engage in the practice of patent law or are about to resign for that purpose. Since 1882 no less than 155 examiners and assistant examiners have resigned voluntarily from the office. The places left vacant by these men can-not be filled at once and their resignation not be filled at once and their resignation is a serious loss to the government. A reasonable increase in salaries would hold a fair proportion of them, perhaps not to their own ultimate advantage, but to the lived at Clifton, Va. Her body was removing a Clifton, Va. Her body was removing the lived at Clifton, Va. great advantage of the office of the

A Patent Bar.

The report also urges the necessity for the establishment of a patent bar as a measure of protection to the inventor. "Under the overliberal rule of practice by which any person of intelligence and good moral character may appear as the agent or attorney, in fact, of an applicant not a few such attorneys have in the past been permitted to practice before the of-fice, with the result that, on applications badly prepared and unskillfully and carelessly prosecuted, patents were issued which, while valid for all they claimed, were werthless in that they failed to adequately protect inventions which, properly claimed, might have been worth thousands of dollars.

the year to correct abuses which have arisen in consequence of this liberality of practice and several attorneys who erations, the report says, sayored of confidence games by which the unwary and un-learned lost their money were disbarred. "But," the report continues, "the in-fluence of patented inventions is most strikshown in the creation dustries of enormous magnitude since 1880 -that is, within the term of patents now in force or but very recently expired.

Electrical Inventions.

Of these new industries the most noted are those directly connected with the de velopment of electrical inventions.

The manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies began to be of importance shortly before 1880, and in that year seventy-six establishments, employing 1,271 persons, and producing an output valued at \$2,655,036, were in existence. In 1890 the number of establishments had increased to 189, employing 9,485 persons, and producing n output valued at \$19,114,714. In the electric light and power industry, as reported in 1880, there were but three

as reported in 1889, there were but three establishments in the United States, employing 229 persons and producing an output valued at \$458,400.

At the close of 1894 there were in the United States 2,124 central stations, supplying electricity for light and power, and 7,475 isolated plants, a total of 9,509 esisolated plants, a total of 9,509 establishments. The capital invested in these central stations is stated to have been central stations is stated to have been \$258,956,256, and the capital invested in the isolated plants, though not stated. probably rot below \$200,000,000. A con-servative estimate of the number of per-

sons employed at that time in this in-dustry would not be under 45,000. of electricity for power purpose has found its most notable development in the electric railway. The first electric street railway in the United States was put in operation little more than ten years ago. In 1880 of the 2,500 road miles of street railway in the United States nearly all used animal power. The total mileage of electric railways in the United States up to October of 1897 was 13.765 mil a total mileage of 15,718, of which but 947 miles were horse car lines. The total

capital invested was \$846,131,691. The telephone in 1880 was just beginning be commercially known. At the close of 1806 there were in the United States 967 telephone exchanges and 832 branch off using 538,845 miles of wire and employing 14,425 persons. The total amount stated to be invested in telephone property in 1890 vas \$77,500,000

The Bicycle Industry.

The great development of the bicycle industry has come since 1800 as a result of the inventions in pneumatic tires made about that time. In 1890 there were reported as engaged in the manufacture of blcycles 27 establishments.

In 1805 more than 200 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of cycles, and the output of wheels for that year is stated to have been not less than 800,000. The product in 1897 was over 1,000,000 wheels. In 1880 a large proportion of the cycles used were imported, mainly from England In 1897 the exports of cycles and parts of cycles to England amounted to a value of \$2.128.491, and the total exports amounted

to a value of \$6,902,736.

The report refers to a number of other industries, many of which, it is asserted have been developed since 1800. To the es-timates afforded by the patent office, the report says, is due their creation and the very great development of recent years in

benefit of the system are made, most of which were urged by former commissioners. One of these is for legislation whereby the United States shall become a member of the international union for the registration of trade marks.

The acting commissioner pays a warm tribute to the late Mr. Butterworth, whose "appointment was received with satisfac-tion by all friends of the patent system," and who was fully alive to the needs of the

SUCCESSFULY PERFORMED.

A Remarkable Surgical Operation at Freedmen's Hospital.

There was an operation performed at a clinic held at Freedmen's Hospital Sunday morning, which is believed to have no parallel in the history of medical science here, and there is said to be few cases like it found in the books. It was the removal by Dr. Daniel H. Williams, the surgeon-inchief of the hospital, of what is best de-

scribed as a gigantic wart, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, from the back of a young white man. The growth has been sent to the Army Medical Museum, where it will be subjected to a miscroscopic examination, that its exact nature may be definitely determined.

The patient (a farmer from Maryland) was admitted to the hospital about two weeks ago, and stated that the wart, which was attached to the small of his back, was of seven years' growth. It was found to be not one wart, but a bunch of a score or more, ranging in size from a marble to a coccanut, and hanging down a foot or more The case excited much interest among the 16 prints. The number of patents that expenditures physicians and students witnessed the op-were \$1,122,843, the receipts over expendi-S. Lamb, the well-known pathologist of the Army Medical Museum.

Army Medical Museum.
Previous to the operation, Dr. Lamb, at the request of Dr. Williams, delivered a brief lecture on the case, explaining that the growth appeared to be what is called a moluscum vibresium, or fibrous tumor. He gave a history of such growths, stating that so for as he had been able to discover that so far as he had been able to discover of its particular nature of which there was

any knowledge.

The patient was then wheeled into the influence of operating room, under the influence of ether, and in about five minutes Dr. Wil-liams, assisted by Dr. W. A. Warfield, removed the growth. The surgeon discovered that the tumor had extended deeper into the bedy than was first anticipated, but not deep enough to cause danger, and in a comparatively short time the skin was brought together, stitched, and the subject of the operation returned to his bed, in excellent condition.

Sele Excites Suspicion.

John Hatton, colored, was in the Police Court today, charged with vagrancy and suspicion because Policeman Howard had heard that he had sold a bedspread. "I was unable to locate the spread," the

policeman said to the court. "And do you want time to continue the investigation?" asked Judge Kimball.

"Yes, sir."
"Until when?"

"About Friday." The judge granted the continuance, and John was committed to the workhouse.

Dropped Dead. Maggie Lee, a colored servant at the house of Mrs. A. H. Lewis, No. 1317 Colum-

ed to the morgue and will be turned over

Child Injured by Wheelman. Earl Myers, four years old, son of Percy Myers, who lives at 227 H street northeast, was knocked down last night by a bicycle and severely injured about the head. The little sufferer was taken to Wehrly's drug store, where Dr. Johnson dressed the injury. Later he was taken to the Eastern ciousness he was removed to his parents' home.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

"At a meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Epiphany Church last evening a motion to appoint a committee to ascertain why the clergy had failed to answer letters regarding aid for the Young Men's Christian Association was voted

An address on Corea was delivered by Mr. James S. Gale, a returned missionary from that country.

Dr. Eggleston's Theme.

A large audience assembled at Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon listened to a lecture by Dr. Edward Eggleston on "The Influence of Geography on Social History, Especially in the Southern States." Th occasion was the usual Monday afternoon lecture, given under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

The lecturer, in a style that was most pleasing, interested his hearers in pointing out the characteristics of the people of the New England and southern sections of the country, showing how climate and nature had an influence in determining the pursuits and habits of the people. As typifying this difference, he contrasted Capt. John Smith with Capt. Miles Standwhom, to his mind, were combine all characteristic elements of each civili

Interne at the Freedman's Hospital. The civil service commission announces that in view of the fact that no one applied for the examination which was scheduled for March 7 for the position of interne in the Freedman's Hospital, the examination will be held on April 25 in this city.

Attention is invited to the fact that it is the practice of the department to fill vacancies in this position by the appointment of colored persons only.

The examination will consist of letter writing, anatomy and physiology, chemistry, materia-medica and therapeutics, general pathology, theory and practice of medicine, surgery medical jurisprudence, toxicology, the control of toxicology and hygiene, obstetrics and

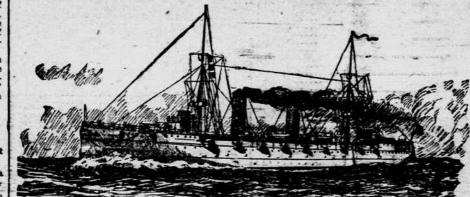
gynecology.

Land for the Zoological Park. From the committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. McMillan has made a favorable report on Mr. Stewart's proposed amendment to the funding civil appropriation bill providing for an exchange of land comprised in lots 22 to 29 inclusive, block 5, of Woodley Park subdivision, now owned by private parties, and land bounded on the north by block 2 of Meridian Hill the north by block 2 of Meridian Hill subdivision, on the east by the east line of said block, on the west by 16th street and on the south by a line parallel to W street, now owned by the United States. When this exchange is effected the land so acquired by the government is to be made a part of the Zoological Park.

Mr. Perkins, in the Senate, gave notice of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill he will introduce providing for the purchase or condemnation of the

for the purchase or condemnation of the tract of land lying south of the National Zeological Park and owned by the Union Benevolent Association of the District of Cclumbia (colored), and now occupied as a cemetery, and for such other tract or tracts of land as may be necessary to perfect the approaches to said park from Cincinnati street, for which purpose \$20,000 is

The 1,100 operatives of the Whettenton Cotton Mills, at Taunton, Mass., have re-turned to work after a five weeks' strike,



BIG BIDS FOR PROJECTILES CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Proposals Opened Yesterday by the Ordnance Bureau.

Be Procured at Short Notice-The New Cruisers.

The bureau of ordnance of the War Department opened bids vesterday for a large supply of armor piercing projectiles and for 12,000,000 rifle ball cartridges. The bidding brought together a number of the representatives of the large steel and ammunition companies, some of whom took occasion to give assurances that in the present emergency government work would be given the preference over commercial orders. The bidders for steel projectiles varying in size from the 8-inch steel-capped shot to the 1,000-pound shot, were the Mid-vale Steel Company, the B. Atha Illingsworth Company, the Carpenter Steel Com-pany and the Furth Sterling Company. The bids varied only slightly on the various classes of heavy shot, running from \$116 each for the 8-inch shot to \$235 each for the 1,000-pounders. The bids of all the companies for the 800 and 1,000 pound shells were the same, namely, \$137 and \$235

Although the department intends to accept only one bid or to divide the order be-tween the bidders, it afforded satisfaction tween the bloders, it altoride satisfaction to the authorities to know that such large supplies could be obtained from so many sources on short notice.

The bids for rifle cartridges were in two

parts-10,000,000 being standard metallic ball cartridges with brown powder, and 2,000,000 metallic cartridges with smokeless powder. There were three bidders, viz. the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, The bids were the same in each case—\$18.50 for the brown powder cartridge and \$27 for the smokeless powder ca tridge. The awards will be made within the next few days, as the War Department wishes the work to begin at once.

The New Cruisers.

The Brazilian cruisers Amazonas and Abreuall, just purchased by the United States, are at Elswick, England. The Amazonas is complete in every respect, has her ceal supply and ammunition on board, and team can be raised at any time. There will be no trouble in bringing this ship cross, as an adequate force from the local yards can be secured for service. It is said the coal and ammunition on board passed with the sale to the United States The ammunition is not all of the kind in use by the United States navy, so that the supply of ammunition is a necessary adjunct to the new snips. The other ship has been launched, but it will take some time o make her ready for sea. There will he no difficulty in bringing her over imme-diately, if it is desired to make the move without delay, as the hull of the ship is s well along that she could be towed and her ewn sail power utilized for the trip across. A dangerous deficiency in the engineer branch of the navy has been brought to light strikingly in the fact that it is scarcely possible to secure a staff of engineer. reer officers to bring to the United States any of the ships purchased abroad.

Department of Missouri. Because of a protest from some of the western people, the Secretary of War has nodified his order of last week changing the names of bounds of the military department so as to retain the name of the Department of the Missouri. To do this, nowever, it was necessary to abandon the and the territory included within the pres ent limits of that department will be known as the "Department of the Mis-The old Department of the Mis souri.

he Lakes. Vessels at Baltimore. The United States coast survey steamer

ouri has been named the Department of

Blake, at Baltimore, has been ordered to Key West on duty in connection with the novements of the North Atlantic squadron now gathered in that vicinity. In case of

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

Graphic Description of Them by Col. Myron M. Parker.

Lorge Supplies of Ammunition Can Devastation and Desolation of the World's Most Fertile Spot-Interesting Details.

> Col. Parker talked in a most entertaining and interesting manner this morning with a Star reporter on the subject of his visit to Cuba and what he saw there. He depicted in a grapnic manner the pitiable condition of the starving reconcentrados, sketched the character of the Spanish soldiers and the disposition of their forces in the island, and in the course of his conversation declared with much emphasis that the letters of Mr. Charles M. Pepper which have appeared in The Evening Star were conservative in their statements re-

garding the real condition in Cuba. Incomprehenable Suffering.

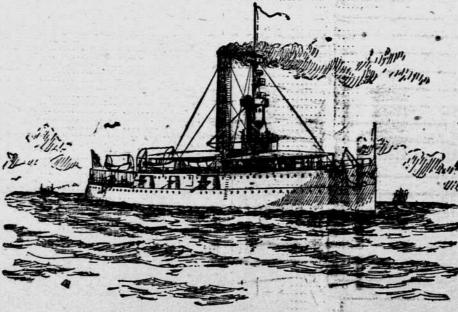
"You might believe, but you could not realize," said Col. Parker, "the condition of the reconcentrades in Cuba. It passes the comprehension of a man accustomed to the usual phases of life. Their emacia-tion is terrible, their suffering indescribable. We saw warehouses full of starving women and children. These people have been forced into the villages and towns by been forced into the villages and towns by the Spaniards, and the whole country where they lived has been devastated. Vivid as the descriptions in Mr. Pepper's letters to The Star might seem to those who read them, I can honestly state, from what I saw in Cuba, that they have been conservative. Miss Clara Barton and Mr. Elwell, who is associated with her, are doing most noble work in behalf of these boor people, and are saving many lives poor people, and are saving many lives that would otherwise be sacrificed to starvation.

"In the ride from Hayana to Sagua de la "In the ride from Havana to Sagua de la Grande, a distance of about two hundred miles or more, the country presented a picture of desolation. For miles and miles the charred stalks of the burned sugar cane showed where the torch had been applied by the Spanish and the insurgents alike, the Spanish shaving destroyed the plantations of the Cupans and those who sympawith the insurgent cause, and the surgents naving burned those which did not pay tribute to them. At intervals are block houses, occupied by the Spanish sol-ciers. Above each block house is a cupola, where a Spanish soldler is always on the lookout. If a reconcentrado attempts to go out from the village and cross the trocha, he is shot, and if an insurgent tries to come in he is treated likewise. The trocha serves, however, to prevent sudder dashes by the insurgents into the village at night to burn them."

Trains at Insurgents' Mercy.

"Tell me something about the Spanish army," suggested the reporter. "The Spanish army is largely employed along the railroad," said Col. Parker. "But, as closely as the road is guarded, the insurgents can do with it as they please. It is generally understood in Cuba that the railroad company pays tribute to the insurgents for running the passenger trains. Every one of these trains is preceded by a pilot engine, that goes ahead to look out for explosives, and upon each is a train armored car, with loopholes in the sides. These cars contain Spanish soldiers. The trains don't blow a whistle or ring a bell from Havana to Sagua de la Grande, for the roason, I suppose, that the signals might attract the insurgents, who are in the hills that skirt the road on either side. The insurgents don't want to bother the passenger trains, but they are alert to in-terfere with freight and troop trains. The day before we reached Matanzas the insurgents blew up a sugar train only three miles out of that town. They cross the railroad at any point they desire, and whenever they please. In my opinion, Gomez virtually has control of the island. There is not an estate in cultivation, so I was reliably informed, that does not pay tribute to the insurgents.

Character of the Insurgent Army. "There is a very mistaken idea in the United States," continued Col. Parker, "about the character of the men in the inwar the Blake would be found an able ves- surgent ranks. The impression prevails



THE U. S. S. HELENA ON HER WAY FROM LISBON.

sel for dispatch service or for the transportation of men and ammunition to points where needed. Chief Engineer Hopkins reports that the every preparation is being made to that and. The primary duty of the Blake will be to make a hurrled and correct survey of the entrance to the harbor of Key West, with a view of ascertaining its capacity for the entrance and departure of battle ships. The present chart of the harbor is regarded.

The present chart of the harbor is regarded, as incorrect in many ways.

Work on the torpedo boat Rodgers at the Columbian iron works, Baltimore, is progressing rapidly. The torpedo tubes have been put in position, and it is expected that steam will be gotten up in her bollers this afternoon. Her auxiliary engines will then be tested, and on Thursday a dock trial will be given of her main engines.

The boat will be in readiness for an official trial by Saturday if the government wishes to have one before accepting the vessel.

here that it is a rabble composed largely of negroes, but the best people in Havana told me that the young men of the best Cuban families in the island were in the ranks of the insurgents, just as the best representatives of our best families were in the southern and northern ranks during the war. My informants also told me that the war. My informants also told me that the insurgent army were never as firm and as strong as it is today. It gets a very large proportion of its medical supplies right from Havana, and its discipline is said to be ell that can be desired. The insurgents have complete control of the provinces of Santiago de Caba and Principe. They claim to have all the supplies necessary for their subdistance, having great herds of cattle, besides cultivating a large propertion of the land in the provinces mentioned. What the land in the provinces mentioned. What they need is arms, ammunition and clothing. It is generally understood in Cuba that the insuirgents known as presentados, who came in and gave themselves up to the Spaniards in response to the offer of pardon, were all men who into met with the

disfavor of Gomes, because they had dis-regarded the discipline which he so rigidly enforces in his army.

The Respective Methods of War. "The best testimony to the character of the warfare carried on by the Spaniards and the insurgents is the generally admitted fact that the Spaniards never take any prisoners. They shoot them. They make eports that the prisoners were shot while

reports that the prisoners were shot while endeavoring to escape, but they don't wait for such attempts. The insurgents, on the other hand, don't do this. They take away the arms and equipments of any Spanish soldiers they may capture and then send them back to the Spanish lines.

"The Spanish soldier," continued Col. Parker, "is young, a boy in fact, and will average probably 130 pounds in weight. He is a good soldier, though, otedient in every respect, and a good deal better, so I was informed by those who know, than the officer over him. The Spanish soldier will present a brave front to the enemy while his officer will get behind a tree.

"From the appearance of the cafes and the hotels and the places along the railroads, one would think that there was nothing but Spanish officers in Cuba. Their numbers are simply overwhelming."

Autonomy Universally Opposed.

Autonomy Universally Opposed. "Did your investigation lead you to form my opinion on the subject of autonomy? nautred the reporter.

"No one wants autonomy in Cuba," re plied Col. Parker with emphasis. "Even the autonomist governors do not favor it I know of several alcaldes, or mayors, of towns outside of Havana, appointed as autonomists, who are wholly in sympathy with the insurgents.

Gen. Lee and the Consuls. "One thing that struck me foretbly in Cuba was that in spite of the presence of so many soldiers, I didn't see a tent or s piece of artillery. The soldiers all live in palm houses or little block houses, and here was no artillery anywhere that I saw. General Lee paid us every attention, and I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful manner in which he is performing his duty as our consul general. He is inspired wholly by purely patriotic purposes. Consul Barker at Sagua de la Grande, another excentederate who was a carrier other ex-confederate, who was a captain in the army of northern Virginia, has been doing most applaudable work in helping the starving reconcentrados. By his own efforts he collected \$1,000 in his own state of Mississippi for their relief, and has spent twice his own solars, in the same direct

twice his own salary in the same direc-tion. Consul Brice at Matanzas has also done splendid service in this work. Climate and Fertility: "I was struck," said Colonel Parker in conclusion, "with the delightfulness of the climate in Cuba. It was nothing like as warm there as it was in Florida. A pleasant breeze prevailed, and I was told by several of our consuls there that they slept under blankets nearly every night in the year and that while yellow fever and smallpox prevailed to a considerable extent among the natives, they gave the diseases very little thought, as they took care of them-selves. The fertility of the island is amazing, and we saw avenues of royal paims towering a hundred and twenty-five or fifty feet into the air leading up to old sugar plantations. It was dreadful to think that such a spot is desolated and doomed to stil further devastation if the present condi-

"Do the United States want Cuba?" was Colonel Parker smiled significantly. "If this country wants the most fertile and fruitful place in the world, which is right at its doors, the United States ought to have it," was his reply.

APPEALING TO THE PO

Austria and Germany Stir Up Anti-American Sentiment The Paris correspondent of the Londo

Times says: "According to information obtained from good sources, the Austrian emperor is raking great efforts to induce, the European powers to present to the United States the danger to Europe of carrying any further their interference in Cuban affairs. Emperor William is warmly seconding the efforts of Emperor Francis Joseph. The American government is aware of this sit-

The Vienna correspondent of the Time elegraphs an abstract of an article in the st. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, which he thinks "deserves attention as giving an accurate account of the views and intentions of at least three of the great powers."
The correspondent says: "The article asserts that the United States are well aware that in declaring war against Spain they could not count upon the approval of any of the European powers. All, it alleges, would sympathize with Spain; if not actively, certainly by categorical protest against President McKinlay's conduct. This is also well known at Madrid.
"Therefore," continues the Novoe Vremya writer, "it is hoped that Spain will not fall

into the trap laid by Washington, for she has so far no serious grounds for declaring war, and measures should immediately b taken in order that she may not have grounds in the future."

"The European representatives," con-cludes the article, "will notify the Wash-ington government of their opinion that war is not desirable; and it is to be President McKinley will realize the disadvantage of such general censure and will not allow himself to be egged into war by American speculators.'

WALES FAVORS AN ALLIANCE.

Heir Apparent to English Throne Speaks Through His Equerry.

A special dispatch to the New York Jour nal from London says: Gen. Sir Arthur Eilis, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and for more than thirty years his intimate companion, authorizes the following statement of the views of the Prince of Wales on the suggested alliance between this country and the United States. The statement is as follows:

"I know that an Anglo-American alliance is eagerly wished for by the Prince of

"He understands fulfy its appropriateness and value. It would be unbecoming for me to speak in deregation of Spain, but I as

"It is our earnest desire that Great Bri tain may ally, herself with the American government. Such an alliance would be to the advantage of all concerned, as it is one inevitably suggested by race habits and commercial requirements.

"I do not hesitate to say that the united strength of the two nations would be suffient for any emergency.
"We desire a formal alliance; it is an al

liance that is most natural, for blood is thicker than water." Senate Bills Passed by the House. The District business was concluded in the House at 4:35 p. m. yesterday. A Senate bill was passed to change the name of the port of collection of Suspension Bridge to Niagara Falls. A Senate bill was passe

which granted a right of way through the which granted a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Dennison, Bonham and New Orleans railroad; also a Senate bill granting a right of way through the Winnebago Indian reservation to the Omaha and Northern railroad; also to authorise the Monroe Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Red river at Grand Ecore. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

To Prevent Flag Des sentative Henderson of Iowa has ced in the House a bill to prevent ness advertisement or the use of any

DEATH OF DENNIS CONNELL.

Well-Known Citisen Stricken by Heart Diseas

Mr. Dennis Connell of 514 2d street northwest, president of the Consumers' Brewing Company, and one of the most widely known and wealthlest citizens of the north eastern section of the city, was attacked by heart disease shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while walking on E street near the corner of 8th street northwest. Before medical aid could be summoned he was dead. A message, however, was hastily sent to St. Patrick's Church, and Father McGee reached the side of the unfortunate man in time to administer the last sad rites of the church. Officer coran called the Emergency Hospital am-bulance when Mr. Connell was stricken, but before the vehicle arrived it was too late, and the body was removed to the late residence of the deceased in the patrel

Mr. Connell was about sixty-five years of age, and for many years conducted a prosperous grocery business at the corner of 1st and H streets northwest. He made ju-dicious investments in real estate and dictous investments in real estate and amassed a large property. He was noted for his benevolence, and was prominent in many Catholic societies, being especially interested in the Catholic Knights of America. He was a member of Branch 170 of that body, and at a special meeting held last night appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the members of the society decided to attend the funeral in a body.

JUBILEE REUNION.

Improved Order of Red Men Assemb in Idaho Tribe's Wigwam.

Red Men to the number of one hundred and fifty, representing this city, California, Massachusetts, West Virginia and Virginia, assembled at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock last evening, and, headed by a drum corps and marshaled by F. W. ...ahlert marched to the St. James Hotel, where a carriage was in waiting, containing Mr. Robt. T. Daniel of Griffin, Ga., great incohonee of the United States, and Geo. P. Johansen, great sachem of the District of Columbia. The company then cor termarched to 7th street, proceeded up 7.4 street to New York avenue, down New York avenue to H street and out H street to Idaho Tribe's wigwam in Northeast Temple. Several merchants along the route burned red fire, and at 6th and H streets all those in line carried torches of red fire. Great Sachem Johansen acted as chair-man of the meeting, and in a few wellchosen remarks introduced Great Representative W. C. White, who gave a synopsis of the progress of the Improved Order of Red Men in this city, and complimented Idaho Tribe, the baby tribe here, upon the work it had accomplished for the benefit of the order. Idaho Tribe, it was stated, had organized Idaho Council, No. 1, Degree of Pocahontas, the first one ever formed in

this city.

Great Incohonee Robt. T. Daniel was next
the assemblage. Among other things he stated that reports being received to the effect that the Red Men in every state and territory were showing marked activity in the upbunding of the order, and he was proud to state that today the Improved Order of Red Men is stronger than it ever has been during its After the address all those present were

ntroduced to the great incohonee.

Among those present were: Geo. P. Johansen, great sachem; W. C. White, great representative; John S. Garner, great prophet; John P. Sheid, great senior sagamore; F. W. Kahlert, great keeper of wampum: Great Guard of Forest King: John C. Dunning, great sennap; Prophet Sheld of Osage Tribe, No. 6; Senior Sagamore T. S. Slater, Junior Sagamore W. I. Bowman, Chief of Records Jas. A. Whitock, Keeper of Wampum John T. Spring nan, all of Tribe No. 6; Prophet Jos. . Caylor, Sachem H. L. Walston, Senior Sagamore J. A. McPherson, Junior Sagamore Wm. F. Mackay, Chief of Records T. C. Bornkessell, Keeper of Wampum C. O'C. Coleman, all of Tribe No. 15; First Sennap C. B. Amazeen, second Sennap Jos. A. Souder; Guard of Forest Wm. T. Thompson; First, Second, Third and Fourth War-riors P. T. Haller, Wm. B. Fowler, M. S. Dawes, J. S. Driggers; First, Second, Third and Fourth Braves Jas. N. R. King, Geo A. Pennington, J. S. Tipton, Wm. E. Gidlings; Powwows G. W. Warren, W. D. Castle, and Chiefs A. Thompson, Geo. W. Loeffler, C. V. Allston, John G. Jameson Geo. W. Vaughan, Wm. H. Phillips, Wm. A. Edwards, E. C. Brenner, A. W. Reynolds, K. C. Cunningham, Geo. T. Rockett, C. Jos. E. Walker, C. D. Reckeweg, J. L. Mc-Kennon, Jas. F. Spaulding, B. D. Giddings, W. P. McGee, H. C. Graham, A. S. Defrees, Wm. T. Berrett; the sachem of Osceola Tribe, No. 1, Alexandria, Va.; Chief of Rec-ords Nagel, Tribe No. 1, Alexandria, va., and several others from same tribe: Past Sachem Jos. Stephens of Pocahontas Tribe No. 11, of San Francisco, Cal.; J. A. eeco and Past Sachem Geo. S. Snow of Osamo John C. Dunning, chief of records of Tus-cora Tribe, No. 5; John S. Garner, sachem

of Tuscora Tribe, No. 5; John S. Garner, sachem of Tuscora Tribe, No. 5; Sachem Payne of Seneca Tribe, No. 11.

At 7 o'clock the great incohonce delivered an address to the ladies of Idaho Council, No. 1, Degree of Pocahontas, in the same

wigwam. Nominations Confirmed. The Senate yesterday confirmed thes nominations: Thomas Fitchie of New York ommissioner of immigration, port of New York: Wm. P. Smyth of Missouri, consul at Hull, England; Lawson D. Melton of South Carolina, marshal district of South Carolina; W. G. Robinson, to be register land office Gainesville, Fla.; H. S. Chubb receiver of public moneys at Gainesville, Fla.; J. W. Harding of Edgerton, S. D., Indian agent Yankton agency, South Da-kota. Postmasters: New Hampshire, Jerry P Wellman, Keene.
Lieut. Col. E. B. Williston, 3d Artillery, to be colonel; Lieut. Col. W. Sinciair, 5th Artillery, to be colonel; also minor promo-

Support for Costa Rica. Benor Calvo, the minister of Costa Rica has received letters showing that the pend mg difficulties between Costa Rica and Nic aragua have caused patriotic expression from the foreign colonies residing in Costa Rica. These colonies have offered to the Costa Rican government either their money or ald of some other kind in the defense of the country, tendering sums of money for the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed in case war cannot be avoided. Citizens of the United States of America residing in Costa Rica came forward with

equal promptness, one of them, James Bennett, personally placing at the dispost the government \$60,000. Dredging the Schnylkill.

Secretary Alger has sent to the House report on the project for improvement of the Schuylkill river about Philadelphia from its mouth to the head of navigation at Walnut street bridge by dredging and rock removal. The total cost of the work contemplated is estimated at \$3,153,000. The department recommends improving the lower and middle sections, but not the

Will Not Solicit Advertisements The new director of the Bureau of Amer abrogated the contract which the bureau has had with Mr. Charles E. Locke of New York for obtaining advertisements for the monthly bulletin published by the bureau. The bureau will continue to accept advertisements for the bulletin but no accept advertisements.

MRS. THURSTON DEAD

The Wife of Nebraska Senator Suddenly Passes Away.

APOPLEXY ASSIGNED AS THE CAUSE

Was a Visitor in Cuba With a Congressional Party.

SORROW OF HER FRIENDS

Mrs. Thurston, the wife of Senator Thurson, died yesterday on board the yacht Anita at Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The cause of death was a sudden attack of apoplexy. Arrangements will be made to bring the remains to this country.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston were members of the party which went to Cuba a week ago to make personal inspection into the condition of affairs in that island. Mrs. Thurston was in good health when the party left Havana Saturday for Matanzas, and had been more active in shopping and sightseeing than some of the younger ladies of the party. She was not seasick coming down the coast from Charleston, despite the very rough weather encounter ed. The Anita left Matanzas Sunday night with all the congressional party except Representatives Smith and Cummings, whe went to Sagua by rail. The passage from Havana to Matanzas was very rough and

that to Sagua even worse.

The wife of Senator Gallinger, who left the party some days ago at Charleston, &. C., and returned to this city, says that while Mrs. Thurston seemed to be enjoying good health when she parted with her, yet at that time Mrs. Thurston told her that she had written to her son at Harvard, giving him instructions as to what to do with her possessions in case anything hap-pened to her during the trip. "In fact, I do not expect to return alive," were Mrs. Thurston's parting words.

The News a Shock.

The news of the death of Mrs. Thurston was a shock to a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city. She was a woman who was a great favorite, and was greatly admired for her intellectual gifts, She was the daughter of Colonel Luther Poland and a niece of Luke P. Poland, one of Vermont's prominent statesmen of the

Mrs. Thurston was born in Vermont and removed to Omaha with her parents nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago ast Christmas she was married to Mr. Thurston, and the silver anniversary was

elebrated in Omaha.

Mrs. Thurston was of great assistance to her husband in his political career. During his campaign for the senatorship she was his campaign for the senatorship she was present at seventy-four of the seventy-six alpointments he made. She was his counseior as a lawyer, appearing in court even with him as an essistant in several important cases. She had artistic ability and had written considerably for the public. A seventeen-year-old son, who is now a student at Harvard College, and two girls, fourteen and twelve years old, who are now twelve years in Omaha, are living, while three children

Woman of Unusual Mental Strength Senator and Mrs. Thurston made their nome at the Cairo, where the latter was preminently identified with its social life. and where the news of her sudden death has been received with deep sorrow. Mrs. Thurston was recognized as a woman of unusual mental strength, and while by no means devoted to the gayeties of Wash-ington, her presence was always greatly appreciated, especially at dinners, where her bright remarks and skill at reparter vill cause her to be long remembered. Mrs. Thurston was greatly interested in the work of helping the starving Cubans and was most anxious to see for herself how their condition was being bettered, the invitation to accompany the congres-sional party came, she promptly gave up and all engagements here and gladly her social engagements here and gladly made preparations for the journey which has ended so sadly.

BOYS SCORE A SUCCESS.

Their Efforts in Aid of Fund for Maine Sufferers.

The patriotic youngsters at Willard's Hotel successfully carried out their plan Satreday night to add to the fund for the Maine sufferers. They gave an entertainment in the tea room of the hotel. The room had been lavishly decorated with flags, potted plants and builting. With the exception of the arrangement of the decoration, everything connected with the show was done by the boys, and as a result of their efforts about \$59 will be added to the fund The program was as follows: Overture, "El Capitan," Charlie Coffin; cho-Overture, "El Capitan," Charlie Coffin; chorus, "Star Spangled Banner," "The Boys," recitation, Tommy Mudd; "Clown Song," Arthur Coffin; recitation, Orren S. DeWitt; song and chorus, "Hot Time," Sydney Mudd, jr., and "The Boys;" recitation, Griffen Mudd; duet, "Guard the Flag," Sydney Mudd, jr., and Morris Crumpacker; recitation, Arthur Coffie, song and chorus, "My tion, Arthur Coffin; song and chorus, "My Gal's a High-born Lady," Sydney Mudd, jr., and "The Boys;" recitation. Harold N. DeWitt; recitation, Morris Crumpacker; chorus, "Red, White and Blue," "The chorus,

The songs and recitations were of the boys' own choosing. The boys were so suc-cessful that Mr. DeWitt of Willard's will give them a dinner party in a private din-ing room at the hotel tonight.

ON COMPLAINT OF HIS WIFE.

Nelson Thurston Displays Warlike Tendency and is Arrested. Nelson Thurston, the colored shoemaker who said he was "rejoicing within himself" when he was tried in the Police Court several days ago, was in court again today on charge of disorderly conduct.

"Last night," said Policeman Howard, 'Nelson's wife came to me and said she wanted her husband arrested."

"For what?" the officer was asked. "Because he was following her." the of ficer responded. "And when I arrested I he cursed."

The prisoner's attorney endeavored to show that his client was pursuing his wife because the latter had his money, but the officer said he had no authority to meddle

with their money matters.

"Were you sober?" the court asked.

"I wasn't drunk," was his answer.

"How many drinks had you taken?"

"Only three or four." "Were they whiskles?"
"I think I had one beer and two whis-

ny bread for supper, and when she ut with his money he ran after her. "For what?"
"I was going to get some bread."
"Neison is a hard-working man,"
ttorney Peyton, "but he will drink